













### TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES

WEST MALLARD.

TAMWORTH.

MELBOURNE.

once a wealthy squatter, was killed

QUEENSCREE

LAUNCESTON.

ADELAIDE.

Division No. 125 of State of

Rev. Dr. R. Steel:—"That in view of drinking habits and drunkenness

on, which was seconded by the Rev.  
 orted by the Rev. Dr. Wazir Beg, was

links among a great number of fam-  
appropriate terms by the Rev. Thomas  
olution was seconded by the B-

the extension of missionary labour to  
alpine island of New Guinea, which,

that island. It appears that, in steam corvette Witiaz, now on was commissioned to place the

resources of New Guinea become better security can be afforded to those who

at Birkenhead. Captain Heselton, steamers, not only furnished the charge himself and did all that was

...this was the first steamer excursion  
for the last ten years.

ed the gun-carriage on which the

ning out one of the richest that be in the colony. The above information,

Mr. Young's Touchstone, has been so  
terms of the highest commendation.



ary of Australia



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## MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY REVENUE	
The Customs duties received to-day were as follows:—	
Bready	5166 3 5
Gin	18 12 3
Wine, port, cordia, or strong liquors	7 8 6
Whisky	76 1 7
Beer	303 10 8
All other spirits	8 5 8
Wine	25 0 11
Port, claret, or beer	8 5 8
Wine, spirits, or bottled	17 0 0
Tobacco and manufactures	254 18 8
(dunnage) .....	70 4 0
Tea	22 11 0
Coffee and chocolate	27 13 3
Spices (unrefined)	300 0 0
Rice	5 17 4
Opium	23 8 0
Pepper	5 5 5
Incense	6 0 0
Malaga	185 13 3
Excise duties	22 4 11
Ad valorem	

The import markets were extremely dull today, and prices unchanged. The demand for breadstuffs was confined to bakers' lots of flour, at £14 10s. to £15 10s.

The prices realised at the wool sales here this afternoon gave evidence of the improvement which the market has assumed, the bulk of the catalogues being cleared at satisfactory prices. Fleeces sold at 9d. to 13½d.; greasy, 2½d. to 6½d.; scored, 6½d. to 13½d.; lambs, 7½d. to 7½d.; sheepskins in little demand. Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Derlin sold 1000 lbs. of No. 1 wool at 11½d.; No. 2, 10½d.; No. 3, 10½d.; 1 shirrings at 6d., scored at 13½d.; No. 1, 11½d.; W. Jones, 17 at 12½d., 1 at 6½d.; 2 clips at 5½d.; H. 6 scored at 11½d.; J. 7 at 11½d.; Taurus Downs, 23 at 11½d., 2 at 7½d. over Merri, 30 fleeces at 12½d.; 4 pieces of No. 2, 2 locks at 5½d.; EP, 16 scored at 10½d.; RK over Greenbank, 6 lambs at 13½d., 3 locks at 3½d., 1 at 6½d., 9 fleeces at 11½d.; 1 cover 7, 7 scored at 5½d.; TK over O. 7 scored at 9d.; JM over D, 8 fleeces at 13½d.; 1 cover 12; IP, 1 scored at 6½d.; L. 1 scored at 12½d.; 8d. pieces at 7½d.; 19 greasy at 6½d., 3 pieces at 8d.; HG, 19 greasy at 5½d.; TE conjured over Sanderson fleeces at 13½d., 4 pieces at 9d., 1 locks at 6½d.; AG over Yarraman, 6 fleeces at 10½d.; DR over G, 5 mixed at 6d., 1 pieces at 4½d.; JHS, 10 scored at 10d., 8 sheepskins at 4½d. to 6½d., 1 locks at 6½d., 5 lots sheepskins at 2½d. to 4½d.; 2d. Mr. Turner disposed of CUL 1 square, 13 bales pieces at 10½d., 3 locks at 7½d.; TX, 2 fleeces at 11½d., 3 greasy at 5½d.; 1000 lbs. of No. 1 wool at 11½d.; 1000 lbs. of No. 2 wool at 10½d.; 1 greasy at 7½d., 1 locks at 7½d.; 1 greasy at 7½d., 2 locks at 7½d.; LFI, 49 greasy at 6½d., 2 locks at 6½d.; 2d. 5 greasy and 1 fleece at 9d.; 1 mixed at 2d. to 5½d. Sheepskins at 2d. to 4½d. Messrs. Irwin and Co.'s sales were S&B, 1 fleece at 13d.; 6 greasy at 4½d. to 5½d.; 5 lambs at 2½d. to 3½d.; 1 mixed at 3½d.; 1 ewe washed at 8½d.; 1 scored at 10½d.; 6 locks sheepskins at 2½d. to 4½d.; pelts at 2d. Messrs. Brewster and Trebeck quitted at 10.15. 49 bales fleece wool at 11½d., 5 pieces at 11½d.; 1000 lbs. of No. 1 wool at 11½d.; 1000 lbs. of No. 2 wool at 10½d., 14 at 13d., 8 at 11½d., 5 locks at 7½d.; 1000 lbs. of No. 3 wool at 10½d.; 1000 lbs. of No. 4 wool at 10½d.; 1000 lbs. of No. 5 wool at 10½d.; 1000 lbs. of No. 6 wool at 10½d.; 1000 lbs. of No. 7 wool at 10½d.; 1000 lbs. of No. 8 wool at 10½d.; 1000 lbs. of No. 9 wool at 10½d.; 1000 lbs. of No. 10 wool at 10½d.; 1000 lbs. of No. 11 wool at 10½d.; 1000 lbs. of No. 12 wool at 10½d.; 1000 lbs. of No. 13 wool at 10½d.; 1000 lbs. of No. 14 wool at 10½d.; 1000 lbs. of No. 15 wool at 10½d.; 1000 lbs. of No. 16 wool at 10½d.; 1000 lbs. of No. 17 wool at 10½d.; 1000 lbs. of No. 18 wool at 10½d.; 1000 lbs. of No. 19 wool at 10½d.; 1000 lbs. of No. 20 wool at 10½d.; 1000 lbs. of No. 21 wool at 10½d.; 1000 lbs. of No. 22 wool at 10½d.; 1000 lbs. of No. 23 wool at 10½d.; 1000 lbs. of No. 24 wool at 10½d.; 1000 lbs. of No. 25 wool at 10½d.; 1000 lbs. of No. 26 wool at 10½d.; 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1000 lbs. of No. 142 wool at 10½d.; 1000 lbs. of No. 143 wool at 10½d.; 1000 lbs. of No. 144 wool at 10½d.; 1000 lbs. of No. 145 wool at 10½d.; 1000 lbs. of No. 146 wool at 10½d.; 1000 lbs. of No. 147 wool at 10½d

Mr. BUCKLAND had no doubt there had been a great waste of water by the citizens; but he thought it arose from the fact that the city had no other water supply depended upon it. It was no doubt a great mistake when it was resolved that waterclosets should be allowed to be connected with the city water, and that they were, but the people were anxious to keep their homes as clean as possible, because the stoppage of the drains would a plague amongst the people. At the present time there were thousands of persons in the city suffering from a complaint, and could not tell what it was. It was thought to be a cough or a cold. Medical men told him that wherever there was a bad sewerage system, there was a bad water supply, this disease was to be found. It was the duty of the Corporation, therefore, either to give the citizens a better water supply, or to introduce a system of chlorination. (Hear, hear.)

THE MAYOR said he would bring the matter before the council, and he would be glad to hear from the hon. member what recommendation he would like to see the corporation would be needed to. So far as he was concerned, he was willing that the matter should be turned on to the council, but he must be remembered that if it was turned on at night, Rodford would be the higher portions of the city would be deprived of water.

The deputation thanked the Mayor for his courtesy, and withdrew.

**HOMEBUSH RACES GENERAL ENTRY.**

**MAIDEN PLATE.**

Mr. J. Talbot's br h The Guesse, 4 years  
    sired by *Parade*, 5 years.  
    *Tower*'s br c *Capitan*, 3 years (sistered)  
    *Charles* br m *Parade*, 5 years.  
    A. Towne's br h *The Swell*, 5 years.  
    J. Talbot's ch *The Count*, 3 years.  
    L. Leman's ch *Le Lottery*, 4 years.  
    W. Winch's b & Jack Sprint, by Lord of the Hills—Medallio, 2 years.

Under 6 by Agnes, 4 years  
    J. Black's ch *John* by *Kingston*—Ladybird, 5 years.

**PRINCE OF WALES STAKES.**

Mr. J. Morrison's br m *Fairner's* Daughter, aged, £200  
    sired by *br King*—*Princess*, 4 years.  
    J. Water's h *El Florence*, 4 years, £20  
    sired by *ch Record*, 4 years.  
    J. Steinen's ch *El Alarm*, 3 years, £40  
    *Emme's* ch *Little King*, 6 years, £50.

**SCAMPUCH.**

The following horses have declared forfeit for the Home-  
bush Races:—  
    All Possessments.—Yauban.  
    Trial Races.—Prism.  
    The 1000.—Pearl, Sir Hercules, Little King, and  
    Lady Cassanova.  
    Clubmaster Handicap.—Ardubino.

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**DENISON.**

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MARCH 28.—The weather has been very unsettled, heavy rain alternating with sun. On Monday last, the 22nd, we had a great fall—2 inches, at least, in twelve hours. The rain was general; up country it was even heavier. The day was very disagreeable, and for the most time became unendurable, rising in some cases as much as 4 feet.

On St. Patrick's Day, some sports were attempted, but, although advertised for some time, they were anything but successful. People came a long distance, and so badly were the roads made, or, rather, so complete was the absence of them, that, for the most part, they were not to be found, not even refreshments to be had for love or money, and great discontent was evinced by those who had come to participate some pleasure, and found only disappointment.

So and an event had seldom happened here on the sudden day of St. Patrick. The day had been long and was filled with this place, and to whose perseverance it owes its present prosperity etc. Mr. Richard Simpson was killed on the 22nd, and the cause of his death was the fault of the unfortunate gentleman left that day in company with two others to return home, early in the morning, and to get some refreshments. The horse the horse he rode took fright, and bolting, Mr. Simpson was hurled against the branch of a tree. He was taken

tion, was soon in attendance. All that skill and nerve, of course, could suggest was done, but in vain; as the great spirit after the accident, and died towards evening. A great number of people were present, and the scene was very gloomy cast over the community was not lessened by the fact that the deceased had left a wife and seven children to be supported by the money he had left behind. He was very great, and everybody who could avoid himself went down to pay the last respects to the remains of our late neighbor. His person was greatly respected and loved, by all who knew him.

**GINGAMONA TIN MINE.**—On Saturday last (says the *Irishweek Dispatch* of the 20th), in company with mine men, geologists, we paid a visit to the tin and silver mine, below Dargaville, in the district of the same name. The lode has been cut into from the hill-side to a depth of about fifteen feet. The walls are from four to six feet thick, and the ore is a mixture of tin and silver. One of the men deeply impressed, with tin and silver. Mr. Vorn, the discoverer, has had another man working with him, and he has found a great deal of tin and silver. He will have got sufficiently down on the lode to enable him to raise ore that will be a fairer specimen of the general character of the lode than any obtained near the surface. The tin and silver will be very valuable, and the purpose of being tested at the Sydney Mint. Until then nothing definite can be ascertained as to the value of the discovery. Let Mr. Vorn, the discoverer, say more. He says that in all his experience of tin and silver mines he never saw a more likely looking lode opened up. It crops out in a very favorable position, and is in the midst of a very rough country.

The announcement made by the Post Office authorities that they will not be responsible for the safe delivery of letters forwarded by the outgoing Californian mail is causing great inconvenience in commerce. The business of the past year mercantile houses have sent their American correspondents by this route, and it was also largely used for the transmission of duplicates of advices paid for by the sender. The notification being delayed until after the overland mail had left, has made matters more complicated than they might have been if it been made previously. The Government can hardly be held responsible, as it is made up for the Wonga. It will be delivered at San Francisco, and the existing postal treaty between the United States and the Home Governments is sufficient guarantee that the mail will be transmitted to its destination. Mistake of mail is of such importance to merchants that they are anxious that the Postmaster-General should take steps to prevent its occurrence.

Suppose a fire to take place at the Exchange, the reservoir at Pitt and Bridge streets would give an immediate supply, and when exhausted the next nearest one (not Elkhead street) would be brought into service if not before, and so on to the next. Water pumped by one engine sufficient for Pitt street, would be able to supply two stations at Elkhead street.

Some three or more years ago you published an account of the working of the Electric Telegraph system of America, which, if now republished, with its latest improvements, would be, undoubtedly, very interesting to many of our readers.

Yours most respectfully,  
**J. HOBURY HUNT.**

March 30,

just passed in New Zealand.—The *Thames Advertiser* (Auckland, New Zealand) contains an account of the proceedings of a large and enthusiastic meeting held on the 10th inst., at which the following resolutions were adopted to celebrate the adoption of the permanent measures in the new Licensing Act. These clauses were passed by the Provincial Council without a division. To favour the Superintendent of the Province presided at the meeting, supported by the Provincial Secretary, and the Provincial Treasurer, various members of the Provincial Council, clergy, &c., &c.

...attested by Edwin Cantow, M.D., Surgeon to the Charing Cross Hospital:—"For several years past I have been in the habit of prescribing Dr. J. C. Joseph's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find it to be much more efficacious than other varieties of the kind. The medicine which I have also employed with a view to test its relative superiority." Hold only in aqueous Imperial Half-pint Bins, and Guaranty by all other means.

SOLE U.S. AGENTS, AMER. HARTFORD, AND CO., 77, STATE ST., HARTFORD, CONN.



## NED WRIGHT.

(From the Spectator.)

"NEVERTHELESS it moves." As we shut this curious book, and tried to think it over, and for the thousandth time think over the problem it presents, these words "nevertheless it moves" come obtrusively upon our attention. Every law of good taste was broken, our deepest and highest feelings wounded, our sense of harmony utterly set aside, our common-sense outraged, we were ready to rise in rebellion. We had our own notions of the dealings of God with men, and this was not our way; yet we could not but see that the ex-thief was standing on a vantage-ground, and that all our protests were powerless, while he could point to the dead mass all our aesthetic principles could never touch, and say, "At my voice it moves." We have a few facts before us in these pages; that they are facts, so far as reliable testimony can be had, we have ascertained elsewhere; the name of the hero in the story has become familiar to most of our readers in connection with the accounts which have from time to time appeared of his "thieves' soup suppers." He appears to have been one of those incorrigible boys upon whom all teaching is lost. The son of pious though poor parents, he was by no means a mere waif in the midst of better care for children; but sent from one school to another, he was dismissed alike from all, voted by the neighbours "a pest of a boy." With an innate propensity to thieve, and as he grew older, profligate and drunken, with the exception of physical courage, and a few scraps of knowledge, he was a blank slate, a blank as to all that was good, and a blank as to all that was bad. He had had but few redeeming points in his character. Considering that he brutally assaulted his mother, was summoned for ill-treatment of his wife, and made the lives of his little children miserable, our exempting him from the charge of being naturally cruel will probably appear strange to the casual reader; it is true, nevertheless, as any one will perceive who cares carefully to analyze the facts. After five-and-twenty years of a life in which he had become steeped to the very lips in crime, the turning-point in his history arrived; it was Easter Day, and on the following Monday he was engaged for a prize-fight. Want of success in recent robberies had left him without money, and he was now placing all his hopes on his success in the fight; the better to ensure this, he proposed on the preceding evening to his wife that she should accompany him to Pimlico, lest any of his companions should call and tempt him to drink. On their way they were accosted by a boy who informed them that a working man was to speak at Astley's that night. Ned and his wife, partly out of curiosity, partly to pass away the time, strolled in, about the most meanly-clad, wretched couple in that motley throng. We will not stay to investigate the style, manner, or matter of the sermon; what we wish to say is, if there be any facts in the spiritual as well as in the natural world, it was a divine message to Ned and his wife. We may recall from the jargon in which men write the details of such a case as this, but put it in plain English, and we will find that Ned and his wife were converted. This man, Ned Wright, that night with a principle of life quickened within him sufficiently powerful to utterly change not only his outward life, but the language, ideas, and aspirations of the mind. "Chunder Sen" in a sentence full of profound truth, says, "You can only kill passion with passion; a new passion sufficient to extinguish every other." Ned Wright's nature, through whatever medium a sense of the intense evidence of evil had come upon him, a new idea of life and eternity, "Whosoever believeth in him shall not perish, but have everlasting life," the words, quoted till the mind recoils from their too familiar use, came upon Ned in the freshness of their first power, and Ned Wright, the pest of policemen, the terror of the neighbourhood, became Ned the Evangelist. Does any one want a testimony to his sincerity? Out of a salary of twenty-three shillings a week, he handed out as much as enough to pay off the debts contracted in his "wicked days." But honest wages, even of a pound a week were not easy to get by an ex-thief; the history of Jean Valjean is not without its parallel in the more common struggles of men vainly seeking to regain a lost social foothold, and one infinitely worse than Jean Valjean was here. "Ned obtained work as lighterman, and by his good conduct got promoted to the place of foreman, when some one informed his employer of his previous history, and he was summarily ejected; for thirteen weeks he tramped the streets of London seeking work, but finding none; it was part of his new education, and he had been a secret of his present success. One of his chief objects is to procure honest employment for thieves who are willing to quit their present mode of life. His success as a missionary or evangelist has been great. Devoting himself exclusively to social pariahs, to the most degraded of the criminal class, touching the lowest depths in haunts of which the ordinary visitor among the poor knows not even the existence, and which it would be at the peril of his life for a clergyman to attempt to enter, speaking fluently the fearful jargon known only to the initiated, he gathers round him hundreds of these moral lepers (happily few even dream what the lives of professional thieves must be, their ill-gotten gains spent quickly in the very necessity of being hidden, and the greater part consumed in drink). And it is at least worth while to see with what lever he raises them out of the moral mud in which their souls are clogged. As we read his shoutings of "Eternity!" "Eternity!" of his rushing through the streets of Glasgow repeating passages of Scripture, or advertising himself as "a man who had been dead five-and-twenty years, but had been brought to life in a mysterious way, and would appear at the Abercorn Rooms next evening," we know there must be a power of an utterly different nature underlying all this noise, and of which this is the mere "spume and sputum." We look at the result, and cannot doubt he takes messages to those people which somehow is the power of God unto salvation to every man that receives it. We scarcely recognise what the message is, in the jargon into which he translates it; but this is, after all, the patois understood by the people he addresses. And it is possibly because we are so utterly unacquainted with that patois, so little accustomed to the images most familiar to the minds of these classes, that most men find it so difficult to touch what seems to them an utterly blank spiritual nature. After all, it is no new thing which is thus earnestly proclaimed, "The gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ." That, translated into their own tongue, is the message he has for them, and the wisest intellect on earth has nothing greater to offer. But where is the secret of success? There is a chord in the hearers' mind somewhere which responds, and Mr. Wright knows, from sympathy, probably,

which to touch. The sound to us may be discordant enough:—

"How it happens, I understand well. A time was born in my head last week. Out of the thump-thump and shriek-shriek of the train, as it came by, it up from Manchester; And when, next week, I take it back again, My head will ring to the engine's clack again, While it only makes my neighbour's hawthorn stir, Finding no dormant musical spirit in him, as in me, to be jolted out."

We cannot express our meaning better than in the same poet's words:—

"For the preacher's merit or demerit, It were to be wished the flame were fewer In the earthen vessel holding treasure, Which lies as safe in a golden ewer. The main thing is, does it hold good measure? Heaven soon sets right all other matters!—Ah, else, these ruins of humanity, This flesh worn out to rags and tatters, Which can struggle with infinity, What chance take comfort, on I doubt, Which an angel gains, and a loss without."

Mr. Ruskin is trying hard, in common with many other philanthropists, (how he would hate us for the word!) to improve the condition of the lower, he would say the lowest, classes by improving their dwellings and utterly forbidding the use of cellars, those strongholds of evil, as human dwelling-places, and it is impossible to over-rate the value of his work; still there is no doubt the really lowest elude his power; he brings light and air to their rooms—they detest light and air, and retreat. It was the present writer's fortune some little time since to visit a place well-known as "Cat Court," it was the resort of thieves and vagabonds of the worst description, till the place became such a nuisance it was shut by authority. The curate of the district, determined to try an experiment, purchased the place, with its dovecot, or so of cottages, had the entire place cleaned and whitewashed, and when we visited it, it was supplied with gas, baths, kitchens, reading and club-room, night school, and lending library, and the rooms all let to tramps at 3d. and 4d. a night. Through the influence of the manager, a most remarkable man, himself once a prize-fighter, many idle vagabonds had been thoroughly reclaimed, and some are now occupying respectable positions in the world. But the class which originally occupied these lodging-houses has utterly disappeared; they are untraced, they have hidden themselves in some lower depth, the ploughshare of civilization comes and ploughs them in, but neither alters nor exterminates them. If men like Ned Wright can reach this class, and have power only to touch them so far as to bring them into an attitude in which other influence is possible, their work is worth doing.

## PERSONAL PERSONAGES.

(From the Spectator.)

NEWSPAPERS have an obstacle to contend with in their daily record of history which very often escapes attention, and that is the difficulty they have in obtaining and diffusing that clear impression of the minds of the leading personages in the world, which those who may read the history of a century, hence will probably possess. This knowledge is very often essential to the comprehension of even of daily facts, and is always essential to the understanding of their general bearing; yet it is sometimes unattainable by publicists, and almost invariably unattainable by their readers. Foreigners very seldom quite understand the governing men of free countries, men who are incessantly before the public; and of the Personal Personages, as they may be called, the men who are powerful from other reasons than their eloquence or their official position; it is hard to get and harder to publish the most accurate outline of truth. Nobody, perhaps, in possession of great power was ever studied with more painful attention than the Emperor Napoleon, and certainly nobody ever was described with less of respectful reticence. He was known by thousands as a private individual, he was surrounded as Emperor by enemies and spies, he lived in critical, censorious, gossip Paris, it has been the interest of his successors to publish unpleasant scandals about him; yet we doubt if a hundred Englishmen are aware of his grand defect as an administrator, even if of him as a saviour, a victim to an excessive, almost abnormal, indolence. The daily, hourly, work, hard disagreeable work, work about details, work compelling him to scold, and censure, and hurt a hundred men a day, which Frederick the Great delighted in, and which would have saved France, was almost impossible to him. He would have died of the distasteful toil, would, we believe, scarcely have attempted it even had he known the ruin his favourites were working by their neglect, indolence being, in nature like his, a passion as strong as opium-eating. This defect, though perfectly well known to his intimates, was almost entirely unknown to the majority of men, yet it may well have been the one which ultimately proved fatal. Take Marshal Prim again. Nobody, perhaps, ever stood forward more distinctly before the world, nobody had lived more in public, nobody had been more carefully watched; yet among average Englishmen how many have any distinct conception of Prim, how many know what manner of man he was, have any fixed opinion as to the motives which impelled him to adopt his almost unintelligible policy? Was he a patriot, or a would-be Caesar, or a mere soldier? a vain man, or a covetous man, or a plain man? How many are there who can answer those questions as they will be answered a century hence? Yet till they are answered, who can write with any approach to accuracy the history of an interregnum which depended mainly upon the personal characteristics of the Dictator? A dozen diplomatists doubtless think they know all about him, and how many of them agree in their delineation of his character. There is a statesman reigning down there in Vienna, whose personal alliance is of the last importance to England, for if with it we might not secure the alliance of Austria, against it we certainly should have no chance, the Emperor still swaying not only the army and society, but Count von Beust; yet how many Englishmen have the faintest conception of the manner of man Francis Joseph is, whether he is essentially a tyrant, as they thought in 1849, or at heart a constitutionalist, as they want to believe now; whether he is, as men used to say in 1856, liable to fits of headstrong resolve, or whether, as men reported after Sadowa, he is a sadly patient politician? Does anybody even so much as know for certain whether he is an Ultramontane or not? And yet think what issues may depend on that, how that must modify all future Austrian legislation. Bismarck is better known, the epigrammatic phrase "A Junker of genius" happening not to be so inaccurate a description of his inner self as epigrams usually are; but who knows the man? The loftiest figure in Europe, the man of Charlemagne, the proud old man who accepts God as a kind of partner, yet is probably pious; who weeps over a hospital ward, yet can starve Paris down; who shows no sign of purely intellectual capacity, yet never chooses the wrong man; who must have a vast ambition, yet waves aside an Imperial Crown? To know King William's mind is to understand the war,

and how much is known of it abroad? Absolutely nothing at all. There are not five men in England, there are probably not ten in the world, who understand accurately and certainly the impulse which led King William, after Sedan to Paris; or what is the nature of the self-distrust which makes him deem himself an involuntary instrument, a divinely-chosen weapon of retribution, yet leaves him free to desire territory; or whether indeed that self-distrust or that desire is his. And then his son, The Crown Prince married an English Princess, and partly from that cause, partly from his occasional graciousness to Englishmen, but chiefly from his bearing, we all here think of him with a certain hope; but who among us all really knows him, who is certain that he is more than a Hohenzollern? He looks it, and the face is usually a true index of character; but then faces are inherited. It may be Queen Augusta, not Crown Prince Fritz, who is looking through those steady searching eyes; some far-away ancestor who has given that seemingly kindly mouth. No one is or can be certain about him, and yet he may give the tone to a new epoch.

We doubt very greatly whether this ignorance is ever likely to be much dispelled. The power of the individual does not decline—four or five deaths would even now change Europe—but the power of the public to understand an individuality does. Inquisitiveness, no doubt, is greater than ever. Publicity is greater than ever. Analytical ability, if not greater, is more diffused than ever. But the ruling men of the world are as conscious of these things as the subject men, and the former do not like them, and they have discovered defences which are nearly impervious to etiquette and formalism. No King now fails to make of his palace a Castle of Silence, where nothing done or said produces a reverberation loud enough to be heard outside. Even at Windsor the rule is to be blind, deaf, and dumb, and in the despotie Chamber of the public mind, the King is a mere echo. No public man, except perhaps Count Bismarck, even allows himself to be natural in public—to say exactly what he thinks, to let the public into that chamber wherein he keeps his inner self. In his most unguarded moments he still remembers that he is under that "fierce light which beats upon a throne," and shelters himself in an impalpable white fog, which the light somehow does not penetrate. The old utterances of kings are full of their individuality. Modern Sovereigns, Napoleon partially excepted, all talk alike in public, King William's colloquial telegrams being merely a concession to the homeliness of German taste, and no more an evidence of character than Maria Theresa's exclamation in the theatre, "My Fritz has a boy!" was proof that she was not the proudest woman in Europe. Statesmen of old lived in public, and worked in Cabinets; ours work in Cabinets, and live their true lives within their own four walls. Many of them, like General Grant, Count von Moltke, and at times the Emperor Napoleon, defended themselves from curiosity and criticism by a systematic silence sometimes curiously at variance with their natural tastes, while all either catch or effect the trick of the diplomatic smile. The desperate effort made by American journalists to break through this defensive reticence has, on the whole, proved a failure, the "statement" interviewed, either refusing to reply to interrogatories, or replying in speeches as reticent and as well-considered as any other of their deliverances in public. The Courts are not likely to surrender their etiquettes, and they are likely more and more to consolidate the journalistic, who, already indisposed to break through the etiquettes of personal criticism, will, we conceive, become more and more reserved, till at last it will be as difficult for the Press to discuss a statesman like Bismarck, as it would be for Mr. Ayrton in the House to analyse the character of the Queen. There may be gain of a kind in this reticence, for the "fierce light" does not altogether improve the character of those upon whom it falls, rendering the cynical if they despise it, and weak if they are sensitive to it, but the gain is most certainly not a gain to the daily history of the world.

## THE CHARACTER OF THE NEW EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

(From the Economist.)

THINGS can be little doubt, however this war may end, that William the First, Emperor of Germany, is at this moment the most prominent, perhaps the most powerful, personage in the world, and little that he is one of the least understood. He does not appear to be understood even by his own subjects, who despised him in 1848 as a martinet prince just fit to command a regiment, fought him in Parliament as a mere despot from 1858 to 1864, doubted him in 1866, and from 1866 to 1871 have worshipped him as the "hero king," but who have never given the world any intelligible account of him. To observers abroad, he appears to be a complete puzzle. Frenchmen, and in a lesser degree Englishmen, fail to understand a monarch who in his public capacity is a conqueror and in his private life is, after an ancient orthodox fashion, a strong believer; who never gives an impression of capacity, yet never fails in any of his designs; who is a strong Legitimist but overthrows princes; who is personally not unkindly, but who can deliberately lay waste a great country rather than not enter its capital as a conqueror; who has selected feeble men for his civil Ministry, and yet has promoted men of genius in the army and the Foreign Office. So little is he understood, that although he is as completely master as any king in Europe, there is a disposition to overlook him, and to attribute every act of his Government to be more easily to comprehend. This ignorance is very natural in the case of a sovereign whose immediate action on the Government is very carefully concealed; but we feel convinced that part of the ignorance arises from the disposition of observers to expect too much, to assume that any man who fulfils a great duty well must of necessity be in some way or other a great man—an opinion which is not necessarily true of kings.

## MR. GLADSTONE AND THE POPE.

(From the Times.)

THE following correspondence has been forwarded to us for publication:—  
"2, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.,  
January 26, 1871.  
"Sir, It cannot be known to you that the letter, dated Downing-street, November 30th, 1870, addressed by you as the head of her Majesty's Government, to Mr. Dease, in reply to the Stradhall Memorial, has been the subject of anxious inquiry among a large section of the Liberal party.  
"This anxiety brought together a private meeting on two several occasions, principally of the political friends and supporters of the Government, to consider their duty in respect to the letter, when, after much discussion, it was deemed most fit to the Government, and respectfully to you, to set forth the first place an explanation from yourself, as to the reasons which might be alleged, and any further action be rendered unnecessary.  
"The gentlemen assembled were gratified to learn from your letter that 'her Majesty's Government have not interfered' nor do they propose now to interfere, with the civil Government of the city of Rome or the surrounding country.  
"From a British Government, whether Conservative or Liberal, they could expect no other decision, than that Italy, including her national capital, should be left to carry out its own civil and political arrangements without interference or dictation from any foreign Government, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant.  
"The passage in your letter which has excited their fears, and of which they would seek some accurate interpretation, is that in which you state 'her Majesty's Government consider all that relates to the adequate support of the dignity and independence in the discharge of his spiritual functions, to be legitimate matter for their notice.'  
"The nature of that 'notice' would appear to be indicated by your subsequent statement that 'the Government had already made provision which he tended to afford every necessary protection to the person of the Sovereign Pontiff.'  
"It cannot be necessary to remind her Majesty's Government that it was not against the Pope as a Temporal Sovereign, but as a 'Sovereign Pontiff,' claiming to discharge within the realm 'spiritual functions,' which, in his case, means the exercise of an absolute and infallible jurisdiction, that the legislation of the Reformation was directed, the notice then taken of the Pope's spiritual functions was to prohibit their exercise; and from those times to the present their exercise, so far as the Government is concerned, has been simply ignored.  
"Now, had her Majesty's Government placed a frigate at the disposal of the Pope, as an aged and feeble temporal Sovereign, rejected by his people as the representative of an effete and oppressive political system, no British would have regarded the charitable office as belonging to some Catholic rather than to a Protestant Power. Much less would any Liberal have wished that her Majesty's Government should have placed any impediment in the way of the freest intercourse between the Pope and the members of his Church in her Majesty's dominions.  
"But when the Government, stepping beyond the province of charity to a dethroned monarch, or the requirements of religious liberty, announced that they have taken steps to afford protection to the person of the Sovereign Pontiff, and that 'they consider all that relates to the adequate support of his dignity and to his personal freedom and independence in the discharge of his spiritual functions to be a legitimate matter for their notice,' it becomes all British subjects to ask whether the Papal jurisdiction, the essence of the admission of the Syllabus of all spiritual tyranny, the deadly foe of all religious and political freedom, is not to be submitted to in the case of the Roman Catholics as an inevitable necessity, but to be made the object of the watchful and fostering care of the British Government?  
"The gentlemen assembled cannot believe that this policy is designed to be inaugurated by her Majesty's Government; but as the existence of some such policy seems to be the natural, and almost the necessary, conclusion to be drawn from your letter, they most respectfully ask for such an explanation as may enable them still to be the supporters of the present Government.  
"We have the honour to be, on the part of the meeting,  
"Your obedient servants,  
"A. KINNAIRD,  
THOMAS CHAMBERS,  
"To the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P."  
Subsequent to the transmission of the above letter, and after an interview between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Kinnaird and Mr. T. Chambers, there was "the following" correspondence:—  
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absolute in the army, and very unrelenting in his exaction of service, he secures efficiency, more especially in a department to which he has paid especial attention—the mobilisation of his great force—a department of unusual importance in Prussia, where the object is to keep a great army with three-fourths of the men living in their own homes. Any good officer left to himself would secure this result for a regiment, and the King does but supervise the work in many regiments. For general organisation he selected an officer, General von Roon, who is a repetition of himself; and for strategy, General von Moltke, an excellent strategist, who, however, is, as the siege of Paris shows, capable of error, and who inclines to consider war as a science rather than an art, to rely on principles quite as much as an original experimenter. Wellington, in the King's position would have pursued much the same course, and with much the same tenacity. Indeed he did battle for it, only not being King, and commanding in a constitutional country he used evasion instead of resistance as his weapon. He understood his army, he said, and the country; and the only way to keep his army as he wished it was to hide it, to keep it unobtrusive, so that the Commons never thought about it. The King, a man of the same type, with a little violent as was consistent with success, struck no coup d'état, made no effort to consolidate his position, was not obstinately adhered to his notion, which was that a soldier to be at his best required three years' training, and not only two. As was, as it proved, an accurate idea, but it is just the sort of idea a competent officer would form, and there is nothing original about it, except the scale on which it is applied. In action the King trusts his military staff entirely, does not interfere—in one great action he was no miles from the commander-in-chief, and only by asking for the plans compels his generals to think them very carefully out. In his government of the conquered country he displays just the same order of mind. Wellington was for from a cruel man, but he struck Badajos, and though furious at the horrors which followed, was furious first of all at the breaches of discipline those horrors involved. About requisitions he could be as stern as the King, and like the King, sometimes overlooked outrages on property as evils difficult to prevent.

In the King's system of internal government the same similarity is observable. Wellington was in politics a narrow conservative, mainly because he did not see how other principles than the "King's Government could be carried on," how the country could be administered—and that is just the King's mental position. One of his few utterances which has been vividly remembered was that "the King's Government remain the pivot of power," and he uttered it not from any fanatic idea of kingship, but from an inability to see how any group of professors, merchants, and the like, assembled in a chamber, could do the work of administration. Wellington did not want the King to be despotist, but could not comprehend how, if the Government could not control the borough, the business of the country was to be got through. The Commons would control it, and the Commons could not do it. There is no desire for tyranny in King William, but in his heart want to understand how, without an active, hard-working commander-in-chief, with a good deal of power, a State is to get along at all. That it could get along of itself he does not believe, and neither did Wellington; while both hated corruption, not as an immoral instrument of Government, but as a bad one—very troublesome, very wasteful, and sure, as Wellington wrote in Ireland, I come to an end at last.

The action of such a mind in foreign politics, under circumstances like those of Prussia, is not very difficult to foresee. The King, being a good officer, well acquainted with military matters, and fond of efficiency, would wish to round off his States, thus making them far more manageable; would desire position for his country, especially in Germany; and would be very reluctant to break with any great tradition of his people—and that is that King William has been. He was delighted to acquire Schleswig-Holstein, and with him a sea-board, and all the enclaves in his dominions, and to be rid of a perpetual obstacle like Austria, which interfered with the ascendancy of his State in Germany; but he did not apparently want a grand Germany, or to be Emperor, or to be anything but a successful military King of Prussia. No kind of alliance among him, whether with a State like Russia, or a State like Italy, provided it involves definite advantages—something visible and not a merely spiritual gain. The notion of having unwilling subjects neither attracts nor deters him.

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THE DIAMOND FIELDS.—The following is from a new contemporary, the Diamond Field of the 27th of October:—"A capital story has just been brought in. A sweet-looking Koranna girl went out on the Pongit, carrying up from the plain a party bag, a bucket, and going down to the river and washing it for her own advantage. There was only one white man in charge of the party, and he was a smart young Englishman. He was so diligent to drive away a girl, although she did not belong to his own fair race. He allowed the girl to go on taking up ground from the surface and washing it, and he kept her from the plain by a party bag, a bucket, and going down to the river and washing it for her own advantage. There was only one white man in charge of the party, and he was a smart young Englishman. He was so diligent to drive away a girl, although she did not belong to his own fair race. 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He allowed the girl to go on taking up ground from the surface and washing it, and he kept her from the plain by a party bag, a bucket, and going down to the river and washing it for her own advantage. There was only one white man in charge of the party, and he was a smart young Englishman. He was so diligent to drive away a girl, although she did not



## 63



## RAILWAY TIME TABLES FOR 4th APRIL.

**SYDNEY TO PARANATTA.** Down Trains.

Train	Time
1	7.15
2	8.15
3	9.15
4	10.15
5	11.15
6	12.15
7	1.15
8	2.15
9	3.15
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30	12.15
31	1.15
32	2.15
33	3.15
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39	9.15
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41	11.15
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